The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XV. *Friday Evening*, January 16, 1801. N

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Returns his beſt thanks to his cuſtomers for the favours received, and has juſt to obſerve to them that he is now opening a large aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Cash—and amongſt which are the following Articles, viz.

BLACK, blue, olive, drab, puſſons grey, London brown, and the moſt faſhionable mixed 3-4 broadcloths.
Low priced plains and Bearcloths.
Plain, grey, and ſtripe ſtuff coatings.
Half thicks, kerſeys, green baize, flannels, &c.
Large roſe blankets.
London ſtript, and a variety of fancy caſſimere.
Good fancy cord, velvets, corduroys, &c.
Black, blue, green, and purple ſattinetts.
Black, blue, green, and purple tabareens.
Black, blue, green, and purple durants.
Black, white and ſundry coloured gloves.
Books and Stationary.
Queensware and China
Hyſon, hyſon ſkin, ſouchong, and bohea teas.
Coffee, loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars.
Common groceries of every denomination.

Alſo, a quantity of Cottons and Blue Jean, a regular aſſortment, of which will be kept up, with a view of accommodating merchants deſcending the Ohio.

Pittſburgh, January 8, 1801.

TUITION.

ACCORDING to a former notice the FRENCH SCHOOL is opened in the houſe of Alexander Wallace, in Water ſtreet. The days of tuition are every Tuesday, Thurſday and Saturday from nine until two o'clock, and from three in the evening until nine, at the rate of Five Dollars a quarter. Private Leſſons may be had at any time in the day either at the ſchool room or at any houſe in town, at Six Dollars a quarter.

The School has been upon a conſiderable footing, particularly the number of a conſiderable number of ſcholars, but the Teacher wiſhes to call his attention and aſſure to accelerate the progreſs in the knowledge of the French language, trusts he will receive the patronage of all thoſe who are deſirous of having their children inſtructed in that uſeful language.

CHARLES DANIEL.

Pittſburgh, January 7, 1801.

WHEREAS my huſband Peter Moore has run away from me and left me without any viſible means of ſupport for myſelf and family, I do therefore forewarn all perſons from trusting him on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of his owing, neither will I take cash for any work.

MARY MOORE.

January 8, 1801.

List of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, Pittſburgh, January 1, 1801.

A.

ANDERSON JAMES, Pittſburgh; Allſon George, Elizabeth town; Allen John, Mifflin's run; Auld Robert, Pittſburgh; Aukinſon Alexander.

B.

Barkley John, Pittſburgh; Bell Joſeph, care of James Shaw; Biggs Joſeph, Redſtone; Bray James, Burnett John, care of Andrew M'Farlane; Beer Robert, Pittſburgh; Bruner Wm. care of Wm. M'Cune; Bloomerton Robert and John; Bailie Samuel, M'Kee's Port; Bradford Peter, Broadley James, Brunker John, Beaver; Binckley Charlton, Elizabeth township; Blair James, Bean John, Pitt township 3; Burgeſs Wm. Pittſburgh; Brice George, Brown Thos. Clark Samuel, Parkinſon's ferry; Bennet Wm. Pittſburgh, 2.

C.

Camron Robert, care of J. Sturgeon; Carrell Daniel, care of David Carmahan; Carſon Richard jun. Cooper Martin, Cheeſe Edward, Chambers John, Caſtard Jacob, Camp David, Clements Francis, 2; Connyns William, Cochran Ann, Clingan Wm. Conrad Joſeph and Samuel, Coley Francis, Curry Robert, Clark Joſeph, Versailles township; Craford John, Long run; Culbertſon Ralph, carpenter, 3; Cooley John, Clements Sanders, Carriers; Colwell Robert, Connel Daniel, Yough.

D.

Dimſter Letty, Dunlap James, Pittſburgh, 2; Dunlap John, Davison John or Robert, care of William Dunning; David Sarah, Conequet ſing; Daniel Joel, Donelly John, Derzell Geo. Yough; Daley John, Yough; Derry John, care of Dunning M'Nair.

E.

Elliot Thomas, care of Mark Deary; Elliot James, Monroe's run; Eaton John, Edgar Hugh, Mifflin's run.

F.

Fowler Alexander, 3; Fulton Wm. Forbeſt Thomas, care of John Smur.

G.

Graham Wm. 2; Graham Thomas, Graham Paul, Gray Wm. Pittſburgh; Glaſs Sarah, Pittſburgh; Gibſon Thomas, Gordon David, care of Wm. Algeo; Gib Alexander, Racoon; Gooſehorn George, Gallauher John, care of Mary Murphy; Gilfillan James, Glinn Charles, Noblesburgh; Galbraith John, Galbraith Hugh, Guthrie William.

H.

Hunter George, Verſailles township, 2; Henderſon Robert, Pittſburgh; Hay John, Beaver; Horner James. Hoover John, Hughes Thomas, Hutchiſon Samuel, Hambelton Archibald, Hellman Jacob, Huey Edward, Hicks Wm. Pittſburgh.

I.

Johnſon John, lieut. care of John Reed; Johnſon Charles, Johnſon Samuel, Johnſon Joſiah, Ijaks John, 2; Jones John, M'Kee's Port; Irwin David, Laprie James, care of Wm. Cunningham, Irwin Chriſtopher.

K.

Knox Wm. Pittſburgh; King Robin, 2; Kingan John, Kinkaid Michael, Kidd Robert, care of Thomas Thompſon, Kerr David, Kuzer Valentine, Kintner Tryon Jeremiah, King E. Georgetown.

L.

Lucas C. B. J. Laird James, Lloyd Iſaac, M'Kee's Port; Long David, Beaver creek; Langan Wm. Logan David.

M,

M'Farland Andrew, M'Millan Wm. near M'Kee's Port, 2; M'Kee James, M'Fotrige George, Shenango, 2; Moorhead Wm. care of Andrew M'Intire; M'Connel James, M'Dill Hugh, Yough; M'Queſtion John, Maybury Richard, M'Collough Patrick, M'Auley Wm. Neſhanock; M'Globeny James, M'Elroy Mary, care of John Neſbit; M'Natten Daniel, Moore John, care of Wm. Steel; Morgan Charles M'Cloſky Henry, Robinſon's run; M'Guigan Patrick, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; Morriſon John and Wm. M'Intench James, Morton John, Robinſon's run; Matthews Charles, Murt, Patrick, care of Inr. White, Pittſburgh; M'Nair Dunning, 3; M'Ptolemy Patrick, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; M'Clellan Wm. Nobleſburgh; M'Millen Thomas, Morriſon William, Martin Alexander, Elizabeth town; M'Creery Wm. M'Kwelock Daniel, care of Andrew M'Intire; M'Colough James, Georgetown; Morriſon Wm. M'Sparin Duncan, Slippery rock; Mitchel James, care of Samuel M'Cord, 2; M'Quillin Garret, M'Auley Cornelius, M'Elheny Elizabeth Morriſon James, Pittſburgh; Mercer Samuel, Pittſburgh; M'Cullin Lemanger, Pittſburgh, 3; M'Farland Moſes, M'Neal Jane, Pittſburgh; Mulholland Rody, Mortimer Wm. and John Shenango; M'Connels Wm. Martin Hugh, Plum township.

N.

Neſbit Rebecca, Neely Benjamin, care of Andrew M'Intire.

P.

Porter Joſeph, care of rev. mr. Riddle, 2; Paine John, Parkinſon Joſiah, Eaſt Liberty; Parker John, Georgetown; Peterew Edward, care of Robert Colhoon.

R.

Reed Wm. Reed John, on Allegheny; Reed John, Noblesburgh; Reed Andrew, Reed Solomon, 2; Rogers Samuel, care of John Gormley; Rollins Anthony, Rathar John, Rippey Samuel, Rankan Wm. Elizabeth township; Robinſon David, Yough; Richardſon Hugh, care of Hugh Sterling; Renſon Joſeph, Rainley James C. 2.

S.

Smallman Edward, Spears Andrew, upon run; Springer Joſeph, Turtle creek; Stewart James, Sproul Robert, 2; Summers Elizabeth, Stump Mr. Steely John, Simſon Joſeph, care of John Irwin, 3; Small Wm. Straw John, Pitt.

T.

Thompſon Samuel, care of John Heron, eſq. 2; Thompſon Henry, Verſailles township, 2, Trough Peter, Telly Hugh, Thompſon Thomas, Ted George, Eſq.

U.

Updegraff Abner, Pittſburgh.

W.

Wilſon Francis, 2; Wilſon John, St. Clair township; Walker Thomas, Walker James. Wright Zadock, jun. Wilſon James, care of Rev. James Powers; Wilcock Francis, 2; Withrup John, Ware John, care of General Wilkins; Wall Henry, Wall Garret, Whiteſides James, Nobleſburgh; Wiggins Edward, Buffaloe creek.

Y.

Young John, carpenter; Yanket Michael.

Z.

Zeller John.

Foreign Intelligence.

SITUATION OF EUROPE.

Two months ago Europe appeared to be in a ſtate of doubt, uncertainty, and expectation. From the borders of the Viſtula to the banks of the Tagus, we perceived nothing but preſages of war and bloodſhed. Now, however, quiet and ſerenity ſeem to revive, and every where we hear the cry of peace. Yet nothing has yet been done beyond mere preliminaries, and they have an immediate relation only to two powers, whilſt peace intereſts twenty different ſtates or rather all Europe. We ſhall therefore confine ourſelves to a view of what the ſituation of Europe was when France and Auſtria laid the baſis of peace in the midſt of preparations made to give new energy to war.

The reforms, for the moſt part wiſe, which Auſtria had made among her Generals; the levies ordered in Hungary, Bohemia, and in all thoſe countries which have ſo often given their Sovereign proofs of inexhauſtible zeal; the journey of the Emperor to the armies; the command of the German army promiſed to an Arch-duke, whoſe bravery was well known; the hope held out to the brave and indefatigable legions that they would ſoon ſee again at their head the young hero who ſo often led them to victory; the auxilaries in the pay of England in Germany, and thoſe which ſhe promiſed to take into pay in Italy; all theſe means induced a belief that the Court of Vienna was determined to neglect nothing that might contribute to its ſafety and its triumph.

On the other hand the Chief Conſul did not ſlumber under the laurels of Marengo. Whilſt couriers ſucceeded each other with rapidity between Vienna and Paris, carrying from one capital conſtantly to another the demands, the pretentions, the aſſent or diſſent of the two Governments, Holland and the Interior of France ſent reinforcements to the troops which occupied Franconia, Suabia, Bavaria, the Griſons and the Varelberg.—Whilſt the preliminaries were in diſcuſſion at Paris, a ſecond army of reſerve was forming at Dijon. Already was it on its march for Switzerland, or rather it had taken a menacing poſition for the Tyrol; for the province, whoſe mountains ſeem to be the bulwark of the Auſtrian Monarchy, the keys of which were in the power of the French. By the rapid execution of the conſcription, the departments had prepared ſoldiers for new armies of reſerve; France furniſhed men, the neighbouring countries ſupplied proviſions or gold! and the allies, the Swiſs and the Dutch, however they might be tired of the war, were ſtill on the point of nouriſhing it by their means. The Swiſs, above all, governed by forms and by men who are more acceptable to them, were to ſecond theſe efforts in a military point of view, whilſt diſpoſitions were made to make even Piedmont concur to the ſucceſs of the general plan; whilſt Spain was about to realize the attack ſo often menaced againſt Portugal, and thus draw thither the ſuccours which England had deſtined for Italy; finally, whilſt Egypt, under Menou, ſtill occupied the beſt part of the Ottoman forces, and thus rendered the alliance of the Grand Signior uſeleſs to Auſtria.

Stronger in their own means than in thoſe of their allies, Auſtria and France were about to diſplay all reſources. Auſtria, however wanted the preſence of the Archduke Charles at the head of the army of which he is the idol, and the return of ſome men of talents worthy of attaching themſelves to her deſtiny. France had the advantage of poſitions, and the encouraging recollection of her recent victories.

On the other ſide, Ruſſia and Pruſſia, ſtruck with the dangers in which a paſſive attitude might involve them, appeared convinced that their dignity and their ſafety impoſed upon them a greater degree of activity.

It is rare to ſee great perſonages in motion, without attributing to them great intentions. Time ſometimes reveals the chimera of thoſe great motives, diſcloſing very ſmall cauſes; and it is thus that the journey of a young monarch two months ago occupied ſo much of the public attention. Too often do we attribute to policy approximations produced by chance; and perhaps thoſe conferences at Carlſbad, ſo much ſpoken of, were not of that importance which was generally ſuppoſed. Every thing, however, indicated the great attention which Berlin and Peterſburgh beſtowed upon the general affairs of Europe.

Private views might alſo occupy, and without doubt ſtill occupy Ruſſia and Pruſſia. The quarrel between England and Denmark has concentrated the attention of Europe upon the pretentions of the Britiſh Cabinet with regard to neutral powers. The reſtitution of the Freya and her convoy ſaved the honor of the Daniſh flag—but the proviſional engagement of not merchantmen has ſatisfied, at leaſt the pretenſions of England. The gre however, remains undecided. The e by Ruſſia upon Engliſh ſhips, the m was informed of the complaints of Den the promptitude with which it was ta ſoon as the convention with Denmark w leave no doubt with reſpect to the inte Paul—commanding one ſea, the navi which the Engliſh are ſo intereſted in p and able to influence their relations wit tinent, Paul will not remain indifferen queſtion which has been adjourned by t tiators of England and Denmark.

Whilſt the Engliſh have eſtabliſhed t pire upon the ſeas, they have experi land, during this war, nothing but the fortune. The failure of their attemp France, and more recently againſt Spai to bid them confine themſelves to their p ment. Nature appears to have given t ſame barrier. C

LONDON, October 26

Of the Engliſh Fleet.

The mind receives, with a degree of i ty, accounts it wiſhes to believe untru heard that an unſucceſsful attempt had be by our troops on Cadiz; but conceiving th fitting by the experience we had ſo dea chaſed we ſhould avoid further diſaſter, the yet freſh recollection of Holland, and rol, would have removed every poſſible miſcarriage, and that encreaſed diſcredi not, by elating the enemy, augment the our gallant ſoldiers muſt have to conter when they come to action. We would dit the account, till we yeſterday received from the fleet and army, dated the 28th S ber, and 2d and 7th inſtant from which the ing painfully important particulars are el ed.

On the 13th September, Lord Keith, panied by Sir Ralph Abercromby, and 10 as brave fellows as the world can boaſt, from Minorca at Gibraltar. The return army was unexpected, and the contagious Spain defenceleſs; but the alarm created intelligence was accompanied by preparatio troops, began to collect from various quar Cadiz, and to the lines and fortreſſes at St. On the 13th the Spaniards moored in the ſix ſail of the line and a frigate, with ſpri their cables, in ſuch a manner as to form a erful protection to the carrakas and the dock and diſmantling theſe ſhips, ſent half their into gun-veſſels, and to aſſiſt at the batteries the ſame evening Sir R. Bickerton, who w bout ſix ſail of the line had effectually bloc Cadiz, fell in with Sir J. M. Pulteney 15,000 men, not inferior to the others, a forming him of the progreſs of preparation diz, urged his ſtay, whilſt he, the Admira patched a frigate to Gibraltar to apprize Keith and Sir Ralph Abercromby; but the C al's orders were peremptory, and he proce Gibraltar, where he arrived on the 19th Se ber.

The Rock being unable to ſupply the nece quantity of water to this encreaſed numb perſons, 70 of the troop ſhips were ſent t Bay of Tetuan, 14 leagues diſtant, about way to which paſſing Ceuta, a Spaniſh poſt v had reſiſted ſeveral ſieges, the garriſon w weak that it is ſtated they only waited a ſum to ſurrender. At Tetuan a body of troops landed to prevent all communication with Moors during the watering; but a gale from weſt having driven moſt of our fleet far int Mediterranean, it was the 6th of our pre month before we were in a ſtate to make the poſed attack on Cadiz.

The arrangements being made to land bet Rota and St. Lucars, and after carrying t poſts, to take the fort of St. Catharine's, which the fleet would be enabled to get to N. W. ſide of the bay and co operate with army, and 3,000 ſoldiers got into the boats that purpoſe; but when the General ſaw that boats were not competent to take a greater n ber at one time, conceiving that they were equal to the object to be accompliſhed, the und taking was relinquiſhed, and the fleet and a ordered to proceed to Tetuan, from whence letters expreſs a belief that they are to go to L horn.

Aſſured by authorities, in which we place m confidence, that Cadiz could have been carr the beginning of the laſt month, by 3,000 m and appriſed of the infinite importance of ſuch acquiſition, we cannot enough lament the def and univerſal notification of attack, to which have to attribute our failure and diſgrace.

The impoſſibility of deriving ſuccours at braltar and the difficulty of getting from thenc which on account of the ſtrong weſterly

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XV. *Friday Evening*, January 16, 1801. N

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Returns his beſt thanks to his cuſtomers for the favours received, and has juſt to obſerve to them that he is now opening a large aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Cash—and amongſt which are the following Articles, viz.

BLACK, blue, olive, drab, pariſons grey, London brown, and the moſt faſhionable mixed 3-4 broad cloths.
Low priced plains and fancy cloths
Plain grey, and other coatings.
Half thicks, kerſeys, green baize, flannels, &c.
Large roſe blankets.
London ſtripes and variety of fancy caſſimere.
Genoa fancy cords, velvets, cord ſwansdown, &c.
Black, blue, green, and purple ſattinets.
Black, blue, green, and purple cloth.
Black, white and ſalmon coloured gloves.
Books and Stationary.
Queensware and China
Hyſon, bohea ſkin, ſouchong, and bohea teas.
Coffee, loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars.
Common aſſortment of every denomination.
Also a quantity of Cotton and Hair Lines, ſuitable for boats, of which will be kept on hand with a view of accommodating merchants detained on the Ohio.

Pittſburgh, January 8, 1801.

TUITION.

ACCORDING to a former rate of the FRENCH School Maſter, intends on the 1ſt of March next, to open a ſchool in Water, near Front ſtreet. The ſchool will be open every Monday, Tuesday and Saturday from 8 o'clock until 12, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon during each week, at the rate of Four Dollars per quarter. Private Leſſons may be had at any time in the day or afternoon at the ſchool room, or at any other place in town, at Six Dollars a quarter.

The School has been pretty well attended to for ſeveral years, particularly the laſt quarter of ſeventy-nine ſcholars, but the Teacher has been diſappointed and a little diſcouraged by the frowns of ſome of the Engliſh inhabitants of this place, who withdrew their patronage at the time when they were in the midſt of having their children inſtructed in the French language.

CHARLES DE LAMOTHE.

Pittſburgh, January 7, 1801.

WHEREAS my wife Sarah Pitt has left my bed and board without any juſt cauſe or provocation, this is therefore to caution all perſons from trading with her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her's contracted after the date hereof, neither will I claim any of her earnings.

MARK MOORE.

January 2, 1801.

List of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, Pittſburgh, January 1, 1801.

A.

ANDERSON JAMES, Pittſburgh; Allen George, Elizabeth town; Allen John, Miller's run; Auld Robert, Pittſburgh; Atkinſon Alexander.

B.

Barkley John, Pittſburgh; Bell Joſeph, care of James Thorn; Baggs Joſeph, Ross ſhip; Bay James, Barnett John, care of Andrew M'Intire; Beer Robert, Pittſburgh; Bracken Wm. care of Wm. M'Cune; Blomerson Robert, and John; Bailie Samuel, M'Kee's Port; Bradley Peter, Broadley James, Brother John, Beaver; Binckley Carlton, Elizabeth township; Bell James, Bean John, Ohio township 3; Burges Wm. Pittſburgh; Brice George, Brown John, Black Samuel, Parkinſon's ferry; Bennet Wm. Pittſburgh, 2.

C.

Camron Robert, care of J. Sturgeon; Carrell Daniel, care of David Carnahan; Carſon Richard jun. Cooper Martin, Creese Edward, Chambers John, Coffard Jacob, Camp David, Clements Francis, 2; Connayns William, Cochran Ann, Clingan Wm. Conrad Joſeph and Samuel, Coley Francis, Curry Robert, Cars Joſeph, Vernales township; Craford John, Long run; Culberſon Ralph, carpenter, 3; Cooley John, Clements Sanders, Crasiers; Colwell Robert, Connel Daniel, Yough.

D.

Dunfler Letty, Dunlap James, Pittſburgh, 2; Dudley John, Davison John or Robert, care of William Dunning; David Sarah, Conequet ſhip; Daniel Joel, Donelly John, Dezell Geo. Yough; Daley John, Yough; Derry John, care of Dunning M'Nair.

E.

Elliot Thomas, care of Mark Deary; Elliot James, Monroe's run; Eaton John, Edgar Hezn, Miller's run.

F.

Fowler Alexander, 3; Fulton Wm. Forbeſt Thomas, care of John Smur.

G.

Graham Wm. 2; Graham Thomas, Graham Paul, Gray Wm. Pittſburgh; Glaſs Sarah, Pittſburgh; Gibſon Thomas, Gordon David, care of Wm. Algeo; Gib Alexander, Racoon; Goſehorn George, Gallauher John, care of Mary Murphy; Gilfillan James, Glinn Charles, Nobleſburgh; Galoraith John, Galbraith Hugh, Guthrie William.

H.

Hunter George, Versailles township, 2; Henderſon Robert, Pittſburgh; Hay John, Beaver; Hosner James, Hoover John, Hughes Thomas, Hutchiſon Samuel, Hambelton Archibald, Hellman Jacob, Huey Edward, Hicks Wm. Pittſburgh.

I.

Johnſon John, lieut. care of John Reed; Johnſon Charles, Johnſon Samuel, Johnſon Joſiah, Inks John, 2; Jones John, M'Kee's Port; Irwin David, Laprie James, care of Wm. Cunningham, Irwin Chriſtopher.

K.

Knox Wm. Pittſburgh; King Rubin, 2; Kingan John, Kinkaid Michael, Kidd Robert, care of Thomas Thompſon, Kerr David, Kuzer Valentine, Kintner Tryon Jeremiah, King E. Georgetown.

L.

Lucas C. B. J. Laird James, Lloyd Iſaac, M'Kee's Port; Long David, Beaver creek; Lingan Wm. Logan David.

M,

M'Farland Andrew, M'Millan Wm. near M'Kee's Port, 2; M'Kee James, M'Fotrige George, Shenango, 2; Moorhead Wm. care of Andrew M'Intire; M'Connel James, M'Dill Hugh, Yough; M'Queſtion John, Maybury Richard, M'Collough Patrick, M'Auley Wm. Neſhanock; M'Globeny James, M'Elroy Mary, care of John Neſbit; M'Natten Daniel, Moore John, care of Wm. Steel; Morgan Charles M'Cloſky Henry, Robinſon's run; M'Guigan Patrick, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; Morriſon John and Wm. M'Intench James, Morton John, Robinſon's run; Matthews Charles, Murt, Patrick, care of Jar. White, Pittſburgh; M'Nair Dunning, 3; M'Pherſon Patrick, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; M'Clellan Wm. Nobleſburgh; M'Millen Thomas, Morriſon William, Mason Alexander, Elizabeth town; M'Creery William, M'Kwelock Daniel, care of Andrew M'Intire; M'Colough James, Georgetown; Morriſon Wm. M'Sparin Duncan, Slippery rock; Mitchel James, care of Samuel M'Cord, 2; M'Quillin Charles, M'Auley Cornelius, M'Elheny Elizabeth Morton Jane, Pittſburgh; Mercer Samuel, Pittſburgh; M'Clelan Ebenezer, Pittſburgh, 3; M'Farland Moſes, M'Neal Jane, Pittſburgh; Mattelland Rody, Mariner Wm. and John Shenango; M'Cready Wm. Martin Hugh, Plume township.

N.

Nefbit Rebecca, Neely Benjamin, care of Andrew M'Intire.

P.

Porter Joſeph, care of rev. mr. Riddle, 2; Penne John, Patterſon Jane, Bull Liberty; Porter John, Georgetown; Peterew Edward, care of Robert Colhoon.

R.

Reed Wm. Reed John, on Alleghany; Reed Jane, Nobleſburgh; Reed Andrew, Reed Solomon, 2; Rogers Samuel, care of John Grimſon; Rollins Anthony, Rathar John, Rippey Samuel, Rankin Wm. Elizabeth township; Rodgers David, Yough; Richardſon Hugh, care of Hugh Sterling; Rennon Joſeph, Ramſey James C. 3.

S.

Smallman Edward, Spears Andrew, Spoon run; Sprenger Joſeph, Turtle creek; Stewart James, Sproul Robert, 2; Summers Elizabeth, Stump Mr. Steely John, Scholfon Joſeph, care of John Irwin, 3; Small Wm. Straw John, Pitt.

T.

Thompſon Samuel, care of John Heron, eſq. 2; Thompſon Henry, Versailles township, 2, Trough Peter, Telly Hugh, Thompſon Thomas, Tod George, Eſq.

U.

Updegraff Abner, Pittſburgh.

W.

Wilſon Francis, 2; Wilſon John, St. Clair township; Walker Thomas, Walker James, Wright Zadock, jun. Wilſon James, care of Rev. James Powers; Wilcock Francis, 2; Withrup John, Ware John, care of General Wilkins; Wall Henry, Wall Garret, Whiteſides James, Nobleſburgh; Wiggins Edward, Buffaloe creek.

Y.

Young John, carpenter; Yanket Michael.

Z.

Zeller John.

Foreign Intelligence.

SITUATION OF EUROPE.

Two months ago Europe appeared to be in a ſtate of doubt, uncertainty, and expectation. From the borders of the Viſtula to the banks of the Tagus, we perceived nothing but preſages of war and bloodſhed. Now, however, quiet and ſerenity ſeem to revive, and every where we hear the cry of peace. Yet nothing has yet been done beyond mere preliminaries, and they have an immediate relation only to two powers, whilſt peace intereſts twenty different ſtates or rather all Europe. We ſhall therefore confine ourſelves to a view of what the ſituation of Europe was when France and Auſtria laid the baſis of peace in the midſt of preparations made to give new energy to war.

The reforms, for the moſt part wiſe, which Auſtria had made among her Generals; the levies ordered in Hungary, Bohemia, and in all thoſe countries which have ſo often given their Sovereign proofs of inexhauſtible zeal; the journey of the Emperor to the armies; the command of the German army promiſed to an Arch-duke, whoſe bravery was well known; the hope held out to the brave and indefatigable legions that they would ſoon ſee again at their head the young hero who ſo often led them to victory; the auxilaries in the pay of England in Germany, and thoſe which ſhe promiſed to take into pay in Italy; all theſe means induced a belief that the Court of Vienna was determined to neglect nothing that might contribute to its ſafety and its triumph.

On the other hand the Chief Conſul did not ſlumber under the laurels of Marengo. Whilſt couriers ſucceeded each other with rapidity between Vienna and Paris, carrying from one capital conſtantly to another the demands, the pretentions, the aſſent or diſſent of the two Governments, Holland and the Interior of France ſent reinforcements to the troops which occupied Franconia, Suabia, Bavaria, the Griſons and the Varelberg.—Whilſt the preliminaries were in diſcuſſion at Paris, a ſecond army of reſerve was forming at Dijon. Already was it on its march for Switzerland, or rather it had taken a menacing poſition for the Tyrol; for the province, whoſe mountains ſeem to be the bulwark of the Auſtrian Monarchy, the keys of which were in the power of the French. By the rapid execution of the conſcription, the departments had prepared ſoldiers for new armies of reſerve; France furniſhed men, the neighbouring countries ſupplied proviſions or gold! and the allies, the Swiſs and the Dutch, however they might be tired of the war, were ſtill on the point of nouriſhing it by their means. The Swiſs, above all, governed by forms and by men who are more acceptable to them, were to ſecond theſe efforts in a military point of view, whilſt diſpoſitions were made to make even Piedmont concur to the ſucceſs of the general plan; whilſt Spain was about to realize the attack ſo often menaced againſt Portugal, and thus draw thither the ſuccours which England had deſtined for Italy; finally, whilſt Egypt, under Menou, ſtill occupied the beſt part of the Ottoman forces, and thus rendered the alliance of the Grand Signior uſeleſs to Auſtria.

Stronger in their own means than in thoſe of their allies, Auſtria and France were about to diſplay all reſources. Auſtria, however wanted the preſence of the Archduke Charles at the head of the army of which he is the idol, and the return of ſome men of talents worthy of attaching themſelves to her deſtiny. France had the advantage of poſitions, and the encouraging recollection of her recent victories.

On the other ſide, Ruſſia and Pruſſia, ſtruck with the dangers in which a paſſive attitude might involve them, appeared convinced that their dignity and their ſafety impoſed upon them a greater degree of activity.

It is rare to ſee great perſonages in motion, without attributing to them great intentions. Time ſometimes reveals the chimera of thoſe great motives, diſcloſing very ſmall cauſes; and it is thus that the journey of a young monarch two months ago occupied ſo much of the public attention. Too often do we attribute to policy approximations produced by chance; and perhaps thoſe conferences at Carlſbad, ſo much ſpoken of, were not of that importance which was generally ſuppoſed. Every thing, however, indicated the great attention which Berlin and Peterſburgh beſtowed upon the general affairs of Europe.

Private views might alſo occupy, and without doubt ſtill occupy Ruſſia and Pruſſia. The quarrel between England and Denmark has concentrated the attention of Europe upon the pretentions of the Britiſh Cabinet with regard to neutral powers. The reſtitution of the Freya and her convoy ſaved the honor of the Daniſh flag—but the proviſional engagement of not merchantmen has ſatisfied, at leaſt the pretenſions of England. The gre however, remains undecided. The e by Ruſſia upon Engliſh ſhips, the m was informed of the complaints of Den the promptitude with which it was ta ſoon as the convention with Denmark w leave no doubt with reſpect to the inte Paul—commanding one ſea, the navi which the Engliſh are ſo intereſted in p and able to influence their relations wit tinent, Paul will not remain indiffere queſtion which has been adjourned by tiators of England and Denmark.

Whilſt the Engliſh have eſtabliſhed t pire upon the ſeas, they have experi land, during this war, nothing but the fortune. The failure of their attemp France, and more recently againſt Spai to bid them confine themſelves to their p ment. Nature appears to have given t ſame barrier. C

LONDON, October 26

Of the Engliſh Fleet.

The mind receives, with a degree of i ty, accounts it wiſhes to believe untru heard that an unſucceſsful attempt had be by our troops on Cadiz; but conceiving th fitting by the experience we had ſo de chaſed we ſhould avoid further diſaſter the yet freſh recollection of Holland, and rol, would have removed every poſſible miſcarriage, and that encreaſed diſcredi not, by elating the enemy, augment the our gallant ſoldiers muſt have to conte when they come to action. We would dit the account, till we yeſterday received from the fleet and army, dated the 28th S ber, and 2d and 7th inſtant from which the ing painfully important particulars are e ed.

On the 13th September, Lord Keith, panied by Sir Ralph Abercromby, and 10 as brave fellows as the world can boaſt, from Minorca at Gibraltar. The return army was unexpected, and the contagious Spain defenceleſs; but the alarm created intelligence was accompanied by preparatio troops, began to collect from various quar Cadiz, and to the lines and fortreſſes at St. On the 13th the Spaniards moored in the ſix ſail of the line and a frigate, with ſpri their cables, in ſuch a manner as to form a erful protection to the carrakas and the dock and diſmantling theſe ſhips, ſent half their into gun-veſſels, and to aſſiſt at the batteries the ſame evening Sir R. Bickerton, who w bout ſix ſail of the line had effectually bloc Cadiz, fell in with Sir J. M. Pulteney 15,000 men, not inferior to the others, a forming him of the progreſs of preparation diz, urged his ſtay, whilſt he, the Admira patched a frigate to Gibraltar to apprize Keith and Sir Ralph Abercromby; but the C al's orders were peremptory, and he proceed Gibraltar, where he arrived on the 19th Se ber.

The Rock being unable to ſupply the nece quantity of water to this encreaſed numb perſons, 70 of the troop ſhips were ſent t Bay of Tetuan, 14 leagues diſtant, about way to which paſſing Ceuta, a Spaniſh poſt w had reſiſted ſeveral ſieges, the garriſon w weak that it is ſtated they only waited a ſum to ſurrender. At Tetuan a body of troops landed to prevent all communication with Moors during the watering; but a gale from weſt having driven moſt of our fleet far int Mediterranean, it was the 6th of our pre month before we were in a ſtate to make the poſed attack on Cadiz.

The arrangements being made to land bet Rota and St. Lucars, and after carrying t poſts, to take the fort of St. Catharine's, which the fleet would be enabled to get to N. W. ſide of the bay and co operate with army, and 3,000 ſoldiers got into the boats that purpoſe; but when the General ſaw that boats were not competent to take a greater n ber at one time, conceiving that they were equal to the object to be accompliſhed, the und taking was relinquiſhed, and the fleet and ar ordered to proceed to Tetuan, from whence letters expreſs a belief that they are to go to L horn.

Aſſured by authorities, in which we place m confidence, that Cadiz could have been carr the beginning of the laſt month, by 3,000 m and appriſed of the infinite importance of ſuch acquiſition, we cannot enough lament the def and univerſal notification of attack, to which have to attribute our failure and diſgrace.

The impoſſibility of deriving ſuccours at braltar and the difficulty of getting from thenc which on account of the ſtrong weſterly

y be effected with a breeze at ...ut, rendezvous t place peculiarly ineligible." It is alike enterprize to the weſt, the planners of ſ and extraordinary, it was to comprize pedition, know importance of debarking at men, and thoſe, did not provide the ...many are than 3,000; and that the ...to be ſected it did not know, till the ...ually in the boats, that theſe boats contain a ſufficient number of troops to probability of ſucceſs.

letters from the expedition ſtate, that the ...s it is denominated, continued, on the his mouth, to make dreadful ravages at &c. This fatal malady will, it is feared, ...ded, on the return to their quarters or homes, of the numerous perſons collected repel our purpoſed attack. The ſquadron ...ed in the blockade had taken two rich ...rs from S. America, and ſeveral neutrals, ...uring to get into Cadiz.

...accounts from Italy, it appears hoſtilities ...een on the point of being renewed in that ...y; but an agreement has been made be... the Auſtrian General, Bellegrade, and the ... General, Brune, by which the latter yields ...rara, and the former conſents to wave any ... reſpecting Tuſcany, ſo unjuſtly ſeized by ...ench. That violation of faith made a great ...ſion on the Court of Vienna; but prudence ...its reſentment.—The demolition of Ulm, ...ſtadt, and Philipſburgh, contrary to treaty, ...o made a conſiderable ſenſation in Germany, ...The Monitur has attempted a defence of the ...re. The demolition of Ulm, it is ſaid, has ...ſuſpended, in conſequence of certain remon... ...es. Lucian Bonaparte is gone to Madrid; ...w a miſſion thither can promote peace and ...le the Engliſh, as the Paris Journals have ...d us, we know not, unleſs it is intended ... Spain ſhall materially contribute the means ...ack on this country. The ſtorms, in which ...eet ſuffered at Gibraltar, is noticed in letters ... Spain, publiſhed in theſe journals; and it is ...one or two tranſports have been driven on ... The fleet muſt be conſiderably embarraſſ... the loſs of anchors, &c. which it has ſu... ...d, and it will be unable to undertake active ...ions till it receives a ſupply of ſtores. The ...ch funds ſtill continue at 34 and a fraction, ...ſtanding the apparent opening of the Con... of Luneville. If it be true that appartments ...ting up both for Joſeph Bonaparte and Co... ...el, they muſt intend to make ſome ſtay there, ...actively enter upon negociations.

...The northern gazettes ſtate, that great prepar... ...s are making at Grodno for the immediate ...rtion at that city of the emperor of Ruſſia, ...a numerous ſuite, and that quarters are pro... ...g for the army of Lithuania.

...he delay in the opening the Congreſs at Lune... ...a delay attributable ſolely to Auſtria, has ... the ſubject of much ſpeculation. The ...ge in the Miniſtry was given as the cauſe of ...delay, and the elevation of Count Cobentzel ...conſidered as a proof of the triumph of the ...ic party, and of the determination of the ...rian Cabinet to make peace: yet the hopes ...ace are rapidly vaniſhing at Vienna, and a ...inſtance has taken place which is conſidered ...indication of an intention on the part of ...ria of renewing the war. The Archduke ...es has been appointed Imperial and Royal ...l Marſhal and Generaliſſimo of the Auſtrian ...es, with powers unlimated, and totally in... ...dent of the Aulic Council. Count Col... ...lo has been ſent to the Archduke at Prague ...otify his royal highneſs's appointment, and ...ve a conference with a Foreign Miniſter who ...rived there expreſs from Carlſbad. It ſeems ...the Court of Vienna is very ſanguine in its ...tations of aſſiſtance from Ruſſia. The Prince ...auerſperg, has been appointed Ambaſſador ...ordinary to Peterſburgh; and it may be ...Baron Thugut has been removed more for ...urpoſe of conciliating the Emperor Paul than ...ſmoothing the way to peace. The private ...rs from Vienna aſſert that the conditions ...poſed by the French are inadmiſſible, and that ... powers have reſolved to interfere to pre... ...the integrity of the German Empire.

November 17.

...he Congreſs of Luneville is proviſionally ...ferred to Paris. We know that Count ...entzel has arrived here, that citizen Joſeph ...naparte returned along with him, and that ...marquis of Luccheſini, the miniſter plenipo... ...iary of the king of Pruſſia, has alſo arrived. ...aſſerted that the conferences which take ...e at Paris will not retard the opening of a ...reſs; on the contrary, it is probable they ...haſten the reſult. M. Cetto, the Bavarian ...iſter, has alſo arrived at Paris. If it is aſſert... ...n a poſitive manner in letters from Vienna, ...the differences which exiſted between that ...t and the court of Peterſburgh, have been ...inated to the ſatisfaction of the two mon... ...es, and they mention as a proof of it, that ... Grand Duke Conſtantine, who was in Galicia ...the time of the grand military reviews, com... ...ded on that occaſion a diviſion of Auſtrian ...ps. This accomodation, which is very pro... ...e, will not however be carried ſo far as to ...uce an alliance offenſive and defenſive be... ...n the two courts; the engagements into ...h Ruſſia has entered with Pruſſia, muſt in... ...ict the former from making any alliance ... might be contrary to the object of the armed ...ation.

...The laſt armiſtice was to expire on the 20th o... ...ber. It is ſaid, but we know not on what ...dation, that it will be prolonged for ſou... months: it is more probable that it will be pro... longed till the end of the negociations, the reſult of which is ſtill involved in obſcurity.

Gazette de France.

PARIS, November 6.

Two of our journals have announced that Tuſcany had been evacuated by our troops, and even that the invaſion of the country had not been authoriſed by the government. The official journal has demanded upon what circumſtances the conductors of theſe papers have founded the aſſertion that the generals had entered upon operations of ſo great importance without the order of government. The motives, continues the Moniteur, which have determined and authoriſed the occupation of Tuſcany ſufficiently diſplay themſelves in facts and public acts.

1ſt. In the preliminaries ſigned by m. de St. Julien the emperor was pledged to diſarm the levy in maſs of Tuſcany.

2d. By the additional convention made at Caſtiglione between general Marmont and general Hohenzollern, general Brune had conſented to wait the anſwer of the cabinet of Vienna relative to the evacuation of the country of Ferrara by the Auſtrians, who ought to have evacuated the country in execution of the convention of Marengo, but there is no doubt that Tuſcany was the price of this condeſcenſion in the convention of Caſtiglione.

3d. The Auſtrians had eſſentially violated the convention of Marengo, ſince it ſpecified they ſhould only occupy the town and citadel of Ferrara, but not 40 leagues of country. This fundamental convention, the baſis of all the others, and ratified by the two governments, could not be modified by any convention made by general officers. The government had expreſsly diſavowed all modification.

4th. The levy in maſs was paid by the Engliſh, and directed in part by Willot. A Neapolitan corps had arrived to reinforce it, otherwiſe the French army would not have concluded an armiſtice with the Neapolitan troops.

5th. A few days after the French took poſſeſſion of Leghorn, an Engliſh fleet appeared off the port with 12000 land troops on board. The Republic had not concluded any armiſtice with the Engliſh. Precaution is the firſt duty impreſſed by war. Whenever it is neglected by a government victory wavers, and defeats ſucceed.

6th. M. de Sommariva, commander of the Auſtrian troops in Tuſcany, retired without giving any aſſiſtance to the levy in maſs, which it was neceſſary to diſarm. Thoſe 20,000 banditti committed all kinds of exceſſes, and reſpected no treaty.

While general Dupont was canonading the town of Arezzo, and carried by aſſault that place, the Auſtrian troops took no part in the action. General Sommariva obtained permiſſion to march with the corps under his command acroſs the French army, and to rejoin the Auſtrian army at Ferrara.

The levy en maſſe was ſo oppreſſive to Tuſcany, that thoſe perſons who were moſt attached to the Grand Duke ſaw with pleaſure the arriva of the French, which was conducted according to the manner of regular troops who came to deliver a country from the yoke of undiſciplined barbarians. In other reſpects the government was preſerved, as it had been eſtabliſhed by the authority of the Grand Duke.

American Intelligence.

POUGHKEEPSIE, December 16.

Laſt Thurſday night, or Friday morning, came on a violent gale of wind from ſoutheaſt, attended with heavy rains, which continued with ſome intermiſſions of rain, until Saturday; during which, we are informed much damage has been done in the country, eſpecially to ſmall bridges and mill dams, a number having been carried away.

We are informed that much damage has been done on the Hudſon, ſeveral veſſels having been driven on ſhore, among them the ſloop Farmer, of this place, Captain Jacob Smith. She was on her return from New-York, and was driven a ſhore on Friday morning, a ſhort diſtance above Newburgh.—The veſſel is ſaid to have received but little damage, but will not be got off without conſiderable expence.

The moſt melancholy conſequences of this ſtorm, is the loſs of a number of valuable citizens. Captain Valentine, having arrived from New-York ſome time in the night of Thurſday, or on Friday morning, oppoſite to New-Marlborough, where he belonged, ſuppoſing it too dangerous to attempt to get to the wharf, came to anchor, and after ſeeing the veſſel ſafe, attempted to go on ſhore with ſix others.—They had ſcarcely left the veſſel, when the boat filled, and no other alternative left but the attempt of ſwimming to the ſhore; unfortunately only two of the ſeven perſons reached it—thoſe who loſt their lives, were Captain Valentine, Meſſrs. Iſaac Ellicott, Jacob Cropſy, Thomas Pinckney and Leonard Merieta, all reſpectable citizens of New-Marlborough. Their bodies have ſince been found.

PHILADELPHIA. December 23.

Captain Clay, of the Delaware, from Calcutta, informs, that an expedition was preparing at Madraſs, to be commanded by Admiral Rainier, deſtination unknown.—A Mahratta war was expected. The Britiſh troops in Fort William had mutined The mutiny was quelled, and the ringleaders puniſhed. Captain Clay, has brought with him from Calcutta, a ſuperb piece of Plate, value 2000 rupees preſented by the Right Hon. Lord Mornington, Gov. General of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India, to Captain Watters, late commander of the ſhip Atlantic of this port; as a teſtimony of their gratitude for the ſervice rendered the commercial intereſts in India by his gallant defence made in that ſhip againſt a French cruizer of a very ſuperior force, in conſequence of which not only the Atlantic but a valuable Britiſh Indiaman was preſerved from the fangs of the French.

The Schooner Minerva, of Wiſcaſſet, bound to New-York from Jamacia, was loſt on the ſecond of November, and the whole of the crew, except Michael Quin, the mate, periſhed. The following is the account given by the mate:

They proſecuted their voyage without any material occurrence, till at meridian, on this ſecond day of November (this preſent month) when being in ſight of Arkins keys, at the entrance of Mayaſguana Paſſage, in about lat. 22, long. 74, 30, the wind blowing very heavy from the E. S. E. attended with weather ſo dark, gloomy and threatning, that they dared not attempt the paſſage, but hove the veſſel too, with her head to the ſouthward and a three reefed fore-ſail and main-ſail, but the wind, ſtill increaſing, at 5 o'clock P. M. took in fore-ſail, and ſo remained until meridian of the next day; at that time the weather was ſtill more dreadful, and a ſquall ſtruck the veſſel upon her beam ends, ſhifted the cargo, and a ſea carried away the mainmaſt, captain G. Pocock and five of the hands, of whom they heard no more. The veſſel inſtantly filled with water; but this deponent, the captain, his brother and two hands, clung faſt by the links of the main chains, until half paſt 2 o'clock, where their arms were almoſt rendered uſeleſs, and their bodies much bruiſed; thence with great danger and difficulty, they reached the fore rigging, the head of the foremaſt being ten or twelve feet from the water, they went out upon it; but in about half an hour after, another ſea came, and ſnapped the foremoſt at the deck, threw the veſſel on her beam-ends on the other ſide, and buried in its waves the remainder of the crew, being the captain, his brother, and two ſeamen. This deponent after remaining a conſiderable time under water, and emerging, found himſelf preſſed with great pain between the foremaſt on his breaſt, and the fore yard behind, from whence he extricated himſelf and gained the quarter deck, where he laſhed himſelf faſt, and remained four days and nights without any covering to ſhield him from the viciſſitudes of weather, or the leaſt ſuſtenance and but very little reſt to ſupport life; his body ſeverely bruized, and ſtrength momently departing, from which dreadful ſituation he was finally reſcued, and brought to New York by Captain Ellicott of Salem.

A bill has been introduced into the Legiſlature of Virgina, for the prevention of "THE BARBAROUS CUSTOM OF DUELLING."—It diſqualifies every perſon who SENDS, CARRIES, or ACCEPTS a challenge to fight in any way or with any weapon whereby the life of either party might be endangered, from holding any property real or perſonal, and from exerciſing any office civil or military. They ſhall alſo ſeverally be liable to a criminal proſecution as heretofore. Perſons leaving the ſtate, to elude the operation of the law, are comprehended in its proviſions.

The act alſo provides for the puniſhment of ſuch irritating inſults, by the impoſition of fines at the diſcretion of a jury, as were not heretofore cognizable by law.

Should this law be carried into effect, the juriſdiction of the modern "COURT OF HONOR" will become obſolete in Virginia.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1801.

About 8 o'clock on Wedneſday evening the 7th inſtant, an extraordinary light appeared in the hemiſphere, and continued for about 10 ſeconds—it was equal to the brighteſt ſunſhine, and was ſucceeded by a ſlight rumbling noiſe. We are informed that on the Allegheny mountain the earth was greatly agitated, and the noiſe ſimilar to a diſcharge of cannon.

From the Fayette Gazette, of January 9.

ON Wedneſday evening laſt, about 8 o'clock, the atmoſphere being cloudy, and the night very dark, an extraordinary glare of light, which aroſe near the Southern horrizon, and illuminated the whole atmoſphere, for the ſpace of about five ſeconds; and which, in about four minutes and a half after, was ſucceeded by an exploſion, ſimilar to a diſcharge of a large cannon at a diſtance, which conſiderably ſhook the houſes, and keep the windows and door latches in continual trepidation, for the ſpace of about twenty ſeconds. The nature and cauſe of this ſtrange phenomenon, we muſt leave to the naturaliſts and philoſophers to explain.

By the recent politic decree of the French Conſuls, 143,000 Emigrants are, it is ſtated permitted to return to their country. All perſons are to be eraſed, except perſons coming under the following deſcription: 1. Thoſe who have borne arms againſt France. 2. Thoſe who, ſince the departure of the French Princes, have continued to form part of the civil and military eſtabliſhment of the Princes. 3. Thoſe who have accepted from the French Princes, or from the princers at war with France, the officers of Miniſter Ambaſſador, Negotiators, and agents. 4. Thoſe who have been maintained on the liſt in conſequence of the Report of the Commiſſion eſtabliſhed on the 7th Nivoſe, (27th of December laſt.)

PITTSBURGH ACADEMY.

THE preſent eſtabliſhment, and future proſpects of more extenſive uſefulneſs of the Pittſburgh Academy, ſo well ſituated for the general benefit of the Weſtern Country, muſt be highly pleaſing to all who value the education of youth.

The Truſtees anxiouſly diſpoſed to promote the growth, proſperity and uſefulneſs of the Academy have engaged two maſters (one of them a reſpectable clergyman) of education, character, ſkill and experience; who teach the Greek and Latin Languages, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Reading and Writing.

They have alſo appointed three Inſpectors to "have the ſuperintendance of the Schools and take care that the Tuition money be collected and paid to the Treaſurer." The Inſpectors viſit the ſchools and examine the ſcholars monthly, and occaſionally at other times, enquire into the diſcipline and good order of the ſchool, and into the behaviour and improvement of the ſcholars, and take all due pains to promote good manners, and good education in the Academy.

The amount of the Tuition money is incompetent to pay the ſalaries of the maſters; and for this purpoſe, beſides the aid of the intereſt of money lent on ſecurity, occaſional advances are neceſſary.

It is ſubmitted in a particular manner to the inhabitants of this borough and its vicinity, whether it is not for the intereſt of all to cherish with peculiar zeal, affection and liberality a permanent eſtabliſhment among themſelves for the inſtruction of youth; and whether this be not an object of the firſt importance, and well deſerving ſingular encouragement.

Thoſe who ſend ſcholars to the Academy are eſpecially admoniſhed of the neceſſity of regular quarterly payments. Bills of the Tuition money then due will be ſent out to each by the principal or firſt maſter of the ſchool on the firſt of January, April, July, and October; and it is expected that immediate payment will then be made to the Treaſurer. On a punctual compliance with this, the Truſtees muſt rely for a faithful performance of their engagements to the maſters; and it is earneſtly hoped, that parents and guardians of ſcholars will lay this to heart.

It is proper to remark for the information of thoſe who live at a diſtance who may wiſh to avail themſelves of the benefits of this inſtitution, that from the preſent moderate prices in the Pittſburgh market, boarding is conſiderably reduced below the high rates which the former market prices rendered neceſſary. There are now in this borough, more or better chances for good and for cheap boarding, than can be found elſewhere.

PRICES CURRENT,

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

January 16, 1801.

		Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
Beef, per lb.	from		3	to		5
Pork,			3			4
Mutton,			4			6
Veal,			4			6
Veniſon,			3			4
Flour, ſuperfine, per cwt.			7		8	
common		1	25		1	50
buckwheat,		1			1	10
Indian Meal, per buſhel,			33			44
Potatoes,			25			38
Turnips,			20			25
Apples,			50			75
Oats,			20			25
Butter, per lb.			10			13
Hogs Lard,			5			7
Eggs, per dozen,			7			12
Turkeys, a piece,			40			60
Geeſe,			25			38
Ducks,			12			17
Fowls,			7			10

AN AFFECTING ANECDOTE.

ON one of the many bridges in Ghent, ſtand two large brazen images of a father and ſon, who obtained this diſtinguiſhed mark of the admiration of their fellow citizens by the following incidents:

Both the father and the ſon were, for ſome offence againſt the ſtate, condemned to die.—Some favourable circumſtances appearing on the ſide of the ſon, he was granted a remiſſion of his ſhare of the ſentence, upon certain proviſions—in ſhort, he was offered a pardon, on the moſt cruel and barbarous condition, that ever entered into the mind of even monkiſh barbarity; namely, that he would become the executioner of his father! He at firſt reſolutely refuſed to preſerve his life, by means ſo fatal and deteſtable—this is not to be wondered at; for I hope, for the honour of our nature, that there are but few, very few ſons, who would not have ſpurned, with abhorrence, life ſuſtained on conditions ſo horrid, ſo unnatural. The ſon, though long inflexible, was at length overcome by the tears and entreaties of a fond father, who repreſented to him, that, at all events, his (the father's) life was forfeited, and that it would be the greateſt poſſible conſolation to him, at his laſt moments, to think, that in his death he was the inſtrument of his ſon's preſervation. The youth conſented to adopt the horrible means of recovering his life and liberty: he lifted the axe; but, as it was about to fall, his arm ſunk derveleſs, and the axe dropped from his hand! Had he as many lives as hairs, he would have yielded them all, one after the other, rather than again act. Life, liberty, every thing, vaniſhed before the dearer intereſts of filial affection—he fell upon his father's neck, and, embracing him, triumphantly exclaimed, "My father, my father! we will die together!" And then called for

y be effected with a breeze at ...st, rendevous t place peculiarly ineligible. It is alike enterprize to the wesly the planners of and extraordinary, it was to comprize pedition, knowimportance of debarking at men, and thable, did not provide the many ae than 3,000; and that the to lanected it did not know, till the ually in the boats, that these boats contain a sufficient number of troops to probability of success.

letters from the expedition state, that the is it is denominated, continued, on the his month to make dreadful ravages at &c. This fatal malady will, it is feared, rded, on the return to their quarters or omes, of the numerous persons collected repel our purposed attack. The squadron ed in the blockade had taken two rich rs from S. America, and several neutrals, uring to get into Cadiz.

---

accounts from Italy, it appears hostilities een on the point of being renewed in that y; but an agreement has been made be- the Austrian General, Bellegrade, and the General, Brune, by which the latter yields rara, and the former consents to wave any respecting Tuscany, so unjustly seized by nch. That violation of faith made a great ion on the Court of Vienna; but prudence its resentment.—The demolition of Ulm, tadt, and Philipsburgh, contrary to treaty, o made a considerable sensation in Germany, he Monitur has attempted a defence of the re. The demolition of Ulm, it is said, has suspended, in consequence of certain remon- es. Lucian Bonaparte is gone to Madrid; y a mission thither can promote peace and le the English, as the Paris Journals have d us, we know not, unless it is intended Spain shall materially contribute the means k on this country. The storms, in which et suffered at Gibraltar, is noticed in letters Spain, published in these journals; and it is ne or two transports have been driven on . The fleet must be considerably embarrass- the loss of anchors, &c. which it has su- d, and it will be unable to undertake active ions till it receives a supply of stores. The h funds still continue at 34 and a fraction, ithstanding the apparent opening of the Con- of Luneville. If it be true that apartments ting up both for Joseph Bonaparte and Co- el, they must intend to make some stay there, actively enter upon negociations.

the northern gazettes state, that great prepar- s are making at Grodno for the immediate ation at that city of the emperor of Russia, a numerous suite, and that quarters are pro- g for the army of Lithuania.

he delay in the opening the Congress at Lune- a delay attributable solely to Austria, has the subject of much speculation. The ge in the Ministry was given as the cause of delay, and the elevation of Count Cobentzel considered as a proof of the triumph of the ic party, and of the determination of the ian Cabinet to make peace: yet the hopes ace are rapidly vanishing at Vienna, and a mstance has taken place which is considered indication of an intention on the part of ia of renewing the war. The Archduke s has been appointed Imperial and Royal l Marshal and Generalissimo of the Austrian s, with powers unlimated, and totally in- dent of the Aulic Council. Count Col- o has been sent to the Archduke at Prague otify his royal highness's appointment, and ve a conference with a Foreign Minister who rived there express from Carlsbad. It seems the Court of Vienna is very sanguine in its tations of assistance from Russia. The Prince euerberg, has been appointed Ambassador ordinary to Petersburgh; and it may be Baron Thugut has been removed more for rpose of conciliating the Emperor Paul than smoothing the way to peace. The private rs from Vienna assert that the conditions sed by the French are inadmissible, and that powers have resolved to interfere to pre- the integrity of the German Empire.

November 17.

he Congress of Luneville is provisionally ferred to Paris. We know that Count enzel has arrived here, that citizen Joseph naparte returned along with him, and that marquis of Lucchesini, the minister plenipo- iary of the king of Prussia, has also arrived. asserted that the conferences which take e at Paris will not retard the opening of a gress; on the contrary, it is probable they hasten the result. M. Cetto, the Bavarian ister, has also arrived at Paris. It it is assert- in a positive manner in letters from Vienna, the differences which existed between that t and the court of Petersburgh, have been inated to the satisfaction of the two mon- es, and they mention as a proof of it, that Grand Duke Constantine, who was in Galicia he time of the grand military reviews, com- ded on that occasion a division of Austrian ps. This accomodation, which is very pro- e, will not however be carried so far as to oce an alliance offensive and defensive be- n the two courts; the engagements into h Russia has entered with Prussia, must in ict the former from making any alliance might be contrary to the object of the armed iation.

he last armistice was to expire on the 20th o ber. It is said, but we know not on what dation, that it will be prolonged for fou months: it is more probable that it will be pro- longed till the end of the negociations, the result of which is still involved in obscurity.

Gazette de France.

PARIS, November 6.

Two of our journals have announced that Tus- cany had been evacuated by our troops, and even that the invasion of the country had not been au- thorised by the government. The official jour nal has demanded upon what circumstances the conductors of these papers have founded the as- sertion that the generals had entered upon oper- ations of so great importance without the order of government. The motives, continues the moniteur, which have determined and authorised the occupation of Tuscany sufficiently display themselves in facts and public acts.

1st. In the preliminaries signed by m. de St. Julien the emperor was pledged to disarm the levy in mass of Tuscany.

2d. By the additional convention made at Castiglione between general Marmont and general Hohenzollern, general Brune had consented to wait the answer of the cabinet of Vienna relative to the evacuation of the country of Ferrara by the Austrians, who ought to have evacuated the country in execution of the convention of Maren go, but there is no doubt that Tuscany was the price of this condescension in the convention of Castiglione.

3d. The Austrians had essentially violated the convention of Marengo, since it specified they should only occupy the town and citadel of Ferrara, but not 40 leagues of country. This fundamental convention, the basis of all the others, and ratified by the two governments, could not be modified by any convention made by general officers. The government had ex pressly disavowed all modification.

4th. The levy in mass was paid by the Eng- lish, and directed in part by Willot. A Neapo- litan corps had arrived to reinforce it, otherwise the French army would not have concluded an armistice with the Neapolitan troops.

5th. A few days after the French took posses- sion of Leghorn, an English fleet appeared off the port with 12000 land troops on board. The Republic had not concluded any armistice with the English. Precaution is the first duty impressed by war. Whenever it is neglected by a govern- ment victory wavers, and defeats succeed.

6th. m. de Sommariva, commander of the Austrian troops in Tuscany, retired without giv- ing any assistance to the levy in mass, which it was necessary to disarm. Those 20,000 banditti committed all kinds of excesses, and respected no treaty.

While general Dupont was canonading the town of Arezzo, and carried by assault that place, the Austrian troops took no part in the action. General Sommariva obtained permission to march with the corps under his command across the French army, and to rejoin the Austrian army at Ferrara.

The levy en masse was so oppressive to Tus- cany, that those persons who were most attached to the Grand Duke saw with pleasure the arriva of the French, which was conducted according to the manner of regular troops who came to deliver a country from the yoke of undisciplined barbar ians. In other respects the government was preserved, as it had been established by the au thority of the Grand Duke.

American Intelligence.

POUGHKEEPSIE, December 16.

Last Thursday night, or Friday morning, came on a violent gale of wind from southeast, atten- ded with heavy rains, which continued with some intermissions of rain, until Saturday; dur- ing which, we are informed much damage has been done in the country, especially to small bridges and mill dams, a number having been carried away.

We are informed that much damage has been done on the Hudson, several vessels having been driven on shore, among them the sloop Farmer, of this place, Captain Jacob Smith. She was on her return from New-York, and was driven a shore on Friday morning, a short distance above Newburgh.—The vessel is said to have received but little damage, but will not be got off without considerable expence.

The most melancholy consequences of this storm, is the loss of a number of valuable citi- zens. Captain Valentine, having arrived from New-York some time in the night of Thursday, or on Friday morning, opposite to New-Marl- borough, where he belonged, supposing it too dan- gerous to attempt to get to the wharf, came to anchor, and after seeing the vessel safe, attempt ed to go on shore with six others.—They had scarcely left the vessel, when the boat filled, and no other alternative left but the attempt of swim- ming to the shore; unfortunately only two of the seven persons reached it—those who lost their lives, were Captain Valentine, Messrs. Isaac Ellicott, Jacob Cropsy, Thomas Pinckney and Leonard Mercta, all respectable citizens o New-Mar borough. Their bodies have since been found.

PHILADELPHIA. December 23.

Captain Clay, of the Delaware, from Calcut ta, informs, that an expedition was preparing at Madras, to be commanded by Admiral Rainier, destination unknown.—A Mahratta war was expected. The British troops in Fort William had mutined The mutiny was quelled, and the ringleaders punished. Captain Clay, has brought with him from Calcutta, a superb piece of Plate, value 2000 rupees presented by the Right Hon. Lord Mornington, Gov. General of the British possessions in India, to Captain Watters, late commander of the ship Atlantic of this port; as a testimony of their gratitude for the service ren- dered the commercial interests in India by his gallant defence made in that ship against a French cruiz er of a very superior force, in conse- quence of which not only the Atlantic but a valuable British Indiaman was preserved from the fangs of the French.

The Schooner Minerva, of Wiscasset, bound to New-York from Jamacia, was lost on the second of November, and the whole of the crew, except Michael Quin, the mate, perished. The follow- ing is the account given by the mate:

They prosecuted their voyage without any ma- terial occurrence, till at meridian, on this second day of November (this present month) when be- ing in sight of Arkins keys, at the entrance of Mayaguana Passage, in about lat. 22, long. 74, 30, the wind blowing very heavy from the E. S. E. attended with weather so dark, gloomy and threat- ning, that they dared not attempt the passage, but hove the vessel too, with her head to the south- ward and a three reefed fore-sail and main-sail, but the wind, still increasing, at 5 o'clock P. m. took in fore-sail, and so remained until meridian of the next day; at that time the weather was still more dreadful, and a squall struck the vessel upon her beam ends, shifted the cargo, and a sea carried away the mainmast, captain G. Pocock and five of the hands, of whom they heard no more. The vessel instantly filled with water; but this deponent, the captain, his brother and two hands, clung fast by the links of the main chains, until half past 2 o'clock, where their arms were almost rendered useless, and their bodies much bruised; thence with great danger and difficulty, they reached the fore rigging, the head of the fore- mast being ten or twelve feet from the water, they went out upon it; but in about half an hour after, another sea came, and snapped the foremost at the deck, threw the vessel on her beam-ends on the other side, and buried in its waves the re- mainder of the crew, being the captain, his bro- ther, and two seamen. This deponent after re- maining a considerable time under water, and emerging, found himself pressed with great pain between the foremast on his breast, and the fore yard behind, from whence he extricated himself and gained the quarter deck, where he lashed himself fast, and remained four days and nights without any covering to shield him from the vicis- situdes of weather, or the least sustenance and but very little rest to support life; his body severely bruized, and strength momently departing, from which dreadful situation he was finally rescued, and brought to New York by Captain Edicott of Salem.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Virgina, for the prevention of "THE BAR- BAROUS CUSTOM OF DUELLING."—It disqualifies every person who SENDS, CARRIES, or ACCEPTS a challenge to fight in any way or with any wea- pon whereby the life of either party might be endangered, from holding any property real or personal, and from exercising any office civil or military. They shall also severally be liable to a criminal prosecution as heretofore. Persons leaving the state, to elude the operation of the law, are comprehended in its provisions.

The act also provides for the punishment of such irritating insults, by the imposition of fines at the discretion of a jury, as were not hereto- fore cognizable by law.

Should this law be carried into effect, the ju- risdiction of the modern "COURT OF HONOR" will become obsolete in Virginia.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1801.

About 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening the 7th instant, an extraordinary light appeared in the hemisphere, and continued for about 10 se- conds—it was equal to the brightest sunshine, and was succeeded by a slight rumbling noise. We are informed that on the Allegheny mountain the earth was greatly agitated, and the noise similar to a discharge of cannon.

From the Fayette Gazette, of January 9.

ON Wednesday evening last, about 8 o'clock, the atmosphere being cloudy, and the night ve- ry dark, an extraordinary glare of light, which arose near the Southern horizon, and illuminat- ed the whole atmosphere, for the space of about five seconds; and which, in about four minutes and a half after, was succeeded by an explosion, similar to a discharge of a large cannon at a dis- tance, which considerably shook the houses, and keep the windows and door latches in continual trepidation, for the space of about twenty seconds. The nature and cause of this strange phenome- non, we must leave to the naturalists and philoso- phers to explain.

By the recent politic decree of the French Consuls, 143,000 Emigrants are, it is stated per- mitted to return to their country. All persons are to be erased, except persons coming under the following description: 1. Those who have borne arms against France. 2. Those who, since the departure of the French Princes, have contin- ued to form part of the civil and military establish- ment of the Princes. 3. Those who have ac- cepted from the French Princes, or from the pow- ers at war with France, the officers of Minister, Ambassador, Negotiators, and agents. 4. Those who have been maintained on the list in conse- quence of the Report of the Commission estab- lished on the 7th Nivose, (27th of December last.)

PITTSBURGH ACADEMY.

THE present establishment, and future pros- pects of more extensive usefulness of the Pitts- burgh Academy, so well situated for the gene- ral benefit of the Western Country, must be highly pleasing to all who value the education of youth.

The Trustees anxiously disposed to promote the growth, prosperity and usefulness of the Academy have engaged two masters (one of them a respectable clergyman) of education, cha- racter, skill and experience; who teach the Greek and Latin Languages, Mathematics, A- rithmetic, Reading and Writing.

They have also appointed three Inspectors to "have the superintendance of the Schools and take care that the Tuition money be collected and paid to the Treasurer." The Inspectors visit the schools and examine the scholars month- ly, and occasionally at other times, enquire into the discipline and good order of the school, and into the behaviour and improvement of the scholars, and take all due pains to promote good manners, and good education in the Aca- demy.

The amount of the Tuition money is incom- petent to pay the salaries of the masters; and for this purpose, besides the aid of the interest of money lent on security, occasional advances are necessary.

It is submitted in a particular manner to the inhabitants of this borough and its vicinity, whether it is not for the interest of all to cherish with peculiar zeal, affection and liberality a permanent establishment among themselves for the instruction of youth; and whether this be not an object of the first importance, and well deserving singular encouragement.

Those who send scholars to the Academy are especially admonished of the necessity of regular quarterly payments. Bills of the Tuition mo- ney then due will be sent out to each by the principal or first master of the school on the first of January, April, July, and October; and it is expected that immediate payment will then be made to the Treasurer. On a punctual com- pliance with this, the Trustees must rely for a faithful performance of their engagements to the masters; and it is earnestly hoped, that parents and guardians of scholars will lay this to heart.

It is proper to remark for the information of those who live at a distance who may wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this institution; that from the present moderate prices in the Pittsburgh market, boarding is considerably re- duced below the high rates which the former market prices rendered necessary. There are now in this borough, more or better chances for good and for cheap boarding, than can be found elsewhere.

PRICES CURRENT,

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

January 16, 1801.

		Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
Beef, per lb.	from		3	to		5
Pork,			3			4
Mutton,			4			6
Veal,			4			6
Venison,			3			4
Flour, superfine, per cwt.						
common		1	25		1	50
buckwheat,		1			1	10
Indian Meal, per bushel,			33			44
Potatoes,			25			33
Turnips,			20			25
Apples,			50			75
Oats,			20			25
Butter, per lb.			10			13
Hogs Lard,			5			7
Eggs, per dozen,			7			12
Turkeys, a piece,			40			60
Geese,			25			33
Ducks,			12			17
Fowls,			7			10

AN AFFECTING ANECDOTE.

ON one of the many bridges in Ghent, stand two large, brazen images of a father and son, who obtained this distinguished mark of the admiration of their fellow citizens by the follow- ing incidents:

Both the father and the son were, for some offence against the state, condemned to die— Some favourable circumstances appearing on the side of the son, he was granted a remission of his share of the sentence, upon certain provi- sions—in short, he was offered a pardon, on the most cruel and barbarous condition, that ever entered into the mind of even monkish barbarity; namely, that he would become the executioner of his father! He at first resolutely refused to preserve his life, by means so fatal and detestable —this is not to be wondered at; for I hope, for the honour of our nature, that there are but few, very few sons, who would not have spurned, with abhorrence, life sustained on conditions so horrid, so unnatural. The son, though long inflexible, was at length overcome by the tears and entreaties of a fond father, who represented to him, that, at all events, his (the father's) life was forfeited, and that it would be the greatest possible consolation to him, at his last moments, to think, that in his death he was the instrument of his son's preservation. The youth consented to adopt the horrible means of recon- vering his life and liberty: he lifted the axe; but, as it was about to fall, his arm sunk deve- less, and the axe dropped from his hand! Had he as many lives as hairs, he would have yielded them all, one after the other, rather than again even conceive, much less perpetrate, such in- act. Life, liberty, every thing vanished before the dearer interests of filial affection—he fell up- on his father's neck, and, embracing him, tri- umphantly exclaimed, "My father, my father! we will die together!" And when called for to